THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 80.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

COMPANY H, 3D VA., INFANTRY, }
Below Greenville, N. C. April 25. }

Editors Confederate:—For the last two weeks I have been the recipient of your very valuable and interesting paper, sent me by some kind friend who knows how I appreciate an issue from my native home, and to whom I am under many obligations for her remembrances. Your journal is a welcome visitor to my tent; indeed I must say that I like the *Daily Confederate*, and am ever willing to give its numerous readers all the items of interest that may occur around the vicinity of this once beautiful and pleasant village of Greenville.

The citizens and farmers of this county are very kind and generous to us—never satisfied without they are rendering us comforts in some way, either in giving us eatables or clothing—such as socks, shirts, shoes, &c. Several families, whose names I could mention in this letter, but for want of room, deserve the thanks of all the soldiers encamped near them; and they shall ever be remembered when we are on the weary march or lying still, away from them. They seem to us like "*home folks,*" and are the first that this regiment have come up with in its travels and hardships for the last three years, that have shown to it an appreciative benevolence from citizens of another State. The families of Messrs. Allbritton, Boyd, Mansfield, Bell, Hardy, Ringgold, and a number of others, must accept the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the 3rd Va. regiment of Infantry, for their kind favors bestowed on members of it, with such bountiful and generous hands.

On Monday last, while the regiment was under orders to be ready to move on the Yankees if they should advance, there was prepared for us a sumptuous dinner. I can assure you Messrs. Editors, that company H, did justice to the subject. The dinner was gotten up by Abner Boyd, Esq., and his most excellent lady; who solely superintended the "*fixings.*" They must accept our thanks through the columns of your very valuable journal—we having no other mode of showing our appreciation of their high esteem and benevolence.

The Yankees have returned to their former position, and every thing has become as quiet in this section as a village church-yard; canonading is distinctly heard in the direction of little Washington, and ere many days your readers will hear something from that quarter. That town may be in our possession in a short while, and some one will "*get hurt.*" Our pickets frequently bring in a buffalo, or a bluebelly, that are found trying to elope our lines. This shows that they are doing their duty vigilantly as good soldiers and well tried men.

Holdenism is gone—tetotally gone. I have not seen a man that is going to vote for *this* conservative candidate; every one has his mind fully made up as to how he shall vote, and when the day come your readers will see that this section will give their support to your very able and efficient Chief Magistrate—ZEBULON B. VANCE.

May the kind friend who is sending me the *Confederate* soon be restored to her home in Virginia, as comfortable as before the enemy took possession, and all the generous families of Pitt county, who have done so much for the Virginia soldiers, live to see the war over, and enjoy peace, independence, liberty and freedom of our beloved South.

COSMOPOLITE.

YANKEE ESTIMATE OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Gazette* who has just returned to Chattanooga from a scout into Dixie, says he did not visit Dalton, but learned from a rebel citizen who lately visited Johnston's headquarters to see his son, that the rebels in our front number one hundred and forty regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. This citizen estimated Johnston's numerical strength at sixty thousand, and declared that he intended to assume the offensive in a very few weeks. He stated that the rebel soldiers were highly elated with the idea of unrestrained conquest. The rebel officers have induced the privates to believe that they will be able to invade Kentucky. This citizen was in high spirits and talked freely to our scouts, supposing him to be a "Texan Ranger."

THE REFUGEE'S NEICE.
THE REFUGEE'S NEICE.
A THRILLING STORY.
A THRILLING STORY.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
A TALE OF LOVE.
A TALE OF WAR.

THE MERCURY will contain these charming Stories, together with many other articles from the pens of the best writers in the South, in next Saturday's issue. *The Refugee's Neice* will *be beautifully* ILLUSTRATED! Subscription $10 for six months.

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.
ap 28—79 3t Raleigh, N. C.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 38.

An Act to Prohibit Dealing in the Paper Currency of the Enemy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any person, except within the lines of the enemy, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: Provided, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

Section 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be, moreover, subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said court; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

Section 3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President or any of the heads of departments.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 39.

An Act to Authorize Commanders of Corps and Departments to Detail Field Officers as Members of Military Courts under certain circumstances.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, The commanders of corps and departments be, and they are hereby authorized to detail field officers as members of military courts whenever any of the judges of said courts shall be disqualified by consanguinity or affinity, or unable, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend said courts.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 40.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the Officers and Men engaged in the Defence of Secessionville.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the officers and men engaged in the gallant and successful defence of Secessionville, against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and six-two.

Approved February 8, 1864.

No. 41.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the Men under their Command.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Richard Dowling, and the fifty-one men composing the Davis Guards, under their command, for their daring, gallant, successful defence of Sabine Pass, Texas, against the attack made by the enemy, on the eighth of September last, with a fleet of five gunboats and twenty-two steam transports, carrying a land force of fifteen thousand men.

Resolved, That this defence, resulting, under the Providence of God, in the defeat of the enemy, the capture of two gunboats, with more than three hundred prisoners, including the commander of the fleet; the crippling of a third gunboat, the dispersion of the transports, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitute, in the opinion of Congress, one of the most brilliant and heroic achievements in the history of the war, and entitles the Davis Guards to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under their command.

No. 42.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to General Beauregard, and the Officers and Men of his Command, for their Defence of Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to General G. T. Beauregard and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of the city of Charleston, South Carolina—a defence which, for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely parallelled in warfare—whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his almost boundless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery, and the most powerful engines of war hitherto known,—is justly entitled to be pronounced glorious by impartial history and an admiring country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard and the officers and men of his command.

Approved February 8, 1864.

No. 43.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the Officers and Men under his Command for distinguished service at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, November 27, 1863.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory obtained by them over superior forces of the enemy at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863, by which the advance of the enemy was impeded, our wagon train and most of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Major-General Cleburne and his command.

Approved February 9, 1864. ap 16-68-1aw4w

No. 76.

An Act to aid any State in communicating with and perfecting records concerning its troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That upon the application of the Governor of any of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized, to grant passports and transportation to an officer of such State duly commissioned according to the law of said State, to communicate with its troops for such purposes, and at such times and places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and such officer shall be allowed to purchase for himself supplies from the commissary stores, on the same terms with officers of similar rank in the service of the Confederate States, and according to the regulations which govern them; provided, such supplies shall not exceed those which a Colonel of the Confederate States is allowed to purchase: Provided, That these agents shall be charged with the duty of obtaining from the officers in command of companies, final statements of deceased soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditor's office, to facilitate the settlement of such claims.

Approved February 16, 1864.

No. 77.

An Act making allowance to officers of the Navy of the Confederate States, under certain circumstances, and to amend An Act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Navy," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commissioned and warranted officers of the Navy of the Confederate States, on duty, are hereby allowed rations, quarters and fuel, or commutation therefor, as are now or may hereafter be allowed officers of the army, viz: To Admirals, the same as Generals; to Vice-Admirals, the same as Lieutenant-Generals; to Rear-Admirals, the same as Major Generals; to Commodores and Captains, the same as Brigadier Generals and Colonels, to Commanders and First Lieutenants, the same as Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors; to Second Lieutenants and Lieutenants for the War, the same as Captains and Chaplains; to masters and passed midshipmen, the same as Lieutenants; and to officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, to naval constructors, and to boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, the same as the foregoing officers of the line of the Navy with whom they have assimulated rank.

SEC. 2. That all the navy officers of the foregoing grades shall have the same privilege of purchasing commissary and quartermaster's stores as are now, or may hereafter be allowed to officers of the army.

No. 81.

An Act to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the following salaries and compensation shall be paid to the several officers and clerks hereinafter named instead of the sums now authorized by law. The Treasurer of the Confederate States, four thousand dollars; the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, four thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may divide depositaries of the Treasury into classes, the commissions on which shall be limited as follows: In the first class, not to exceed four thousand dollars; in the second class, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, and in the third class, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year, according to the character of the duties required of them and subject to the other conditions now imposed by law. Each clerk employed in the office of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary, shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, (not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.)

SEC. 2. That the increase of salaries allowed to the clerks and employees of the Treasury Department at Richmond, be and the same is hereby extended upon the same conditions to the clerks and employees of the said Department, at Columbia, South Carolina.

Approved February 16, 1864.
ap 12—65-1aw4w

HEAD'QRS EXAMINING BOARD, }
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, }
Lexington, April 23, 1864. }

The Undersigned one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of the district:

65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19.
66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.
83rd N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 28 and 30.
80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4.
81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.
62nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.
51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.
49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.
50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.
63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.
64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District.

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District,
Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4. }

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON,
ap 28-79-d12t Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist.
☞ Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, }
1ST AND 2ND CONGRES'L DISTRICT, }
Kinston, April 9th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4. }

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR NO. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28, 1864, County Enrolling Officers in the 2nd Congressional District, will cause all white male persons in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, who shall not have entered some one of the organizations provided by law previous to the 16th inst., and who shall have been enrolled by them in pursuance of Special Orders No. 15, from this office, to appear at the following times and places for examination by the Medical Board, or to show other cause why they should be exempted.

Thirty-fourth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; afternoon of the 12th, negroes.

Thirty-fifth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th; afternoon of the 17th, negroes.

Thirty-third N. C. Militia, Wilson county, Wilson, May 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd; afternoon of the 23rd, negroes.

Twentieth N. C. Militia, Lenoir county, Kinston, May 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; afternoon of the 28th, negroes.

Twenty-ninth N. C. Militia, Greene county, Snow Hill, May 30th, 31st and June 1st and 2nd; afternoon of the 2nd, negroes.

Seventeenth N. C. Militia, Pitt county, Greenville, June 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th; afternoon of the 8th, negroes.

Thirtieth N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; afternoon of the 14th, negroes.

Thirty-first N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro', June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; afternoon of the 18th, negroes.

II. County Enrolling Officers will also cause to assemble at the same time and places all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who shall have been previously exempted by the Medical Board, or who shall have been exempted from any cause than disability, who will be required to present their claims for further exemption.

III. County Enrolling Officers are required to give particular attention to all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found within their jurisdiction in the employment of any department in government, and who are not specially exempted by act of Congress, and require them to attend for enrollment at the times assigned for the assembling of the Regiments, within whose bounds they may be at the time.

IV. In pursuance of Circular No 12, Conscript Office, Raleigh, April 2nd, 1864, County Enrolling Officers will also cause all "free negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in their respective counties, to assemble at the times and places above appointed for their examination. If any of these persons have cause of exemption, other than disability, they can present their claims through some white persons cognizant of the facts and authorized to act for them.

V. All persons included in this notice, who do not present themselves as required, unless they can show some satisfactory cause for their absence, to be judged of by the higher authorities of Conscripts, will be deprived of their claims to any of the privileges guaranteed in Circular No. 8, of B. of C. and placed as therein directed.

VI. County Enrolling Officers will cause not more than one fourth of the Regiments within their jurisdiction to assemble on the days designated for their examination, and will so distribute the companies that the afternoon of the fourth day assigned to each Regiment, shall be set apart for the enrollment and examination of the negroes.

VII. Commanding Officers of Militia are hereby requested to render every assistance to County Enrolling Officers and the Chief Enrolling Officer in conducting the enrollment enumerated in this order.

J. M. LITTLE,
Chief Enrolling Officer
1st and 2nd Congress'al District, N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for the 1st and 2nd Congressional District, in pursuance of Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

R. H. EDWARDS,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board,
1st and 2nd Congress'l District N. C.
ap 14-67-tud&4w.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

THE Second Annual Council, (the 48th Annual Assembly) of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Diocese of North Carolina, will meet in St. John's Church, WILLIAMSBORO,' on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1864. Certificates of Lay Delegates should be sent to the Secretary of Council so as to reach him before the 15th May.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y.
ap. 23-75-d2w. Fayetteville, April 19.

AUCTION SALES.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOUGE OF IMPORTED GOODS,

CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMmencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, [illegible] together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Rone and Fancy Buttons
2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton.

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread.

STATIONERY.

5 cases Stationery
Let Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c.

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
22 barrels Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half-barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c.

93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar.

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
80 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile soap, 356 lbs.
3 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

9 half Pipe Pures Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th. [26-77-tM11

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

[illegible] right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now. If paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, state, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
mh 30-55.eod1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

Biblical Recorder and Hilsboro' Recorder insert five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

$50 REWARD.

Stop the Horse Thief.—Stolen on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stands, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.

Y. N. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864. ap 22—74-d9t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, [illegible] SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made, by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorising the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they my be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23—75-dts.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., }
April 4th, 1864. }

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18.19.20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9. 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3, 4, 6; 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17,18.20,21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that [illegible] persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, }
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864. }

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

MRS. E. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 16-d1y

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., }
MARCH 25th, 1864. }

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the bacon will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collecter, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d27t.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay [illegible] per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal-getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulky,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d.60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., }
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. }

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax. You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, }
RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864. }

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*," "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue*, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery.

C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW acandidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.
ap 15-68-d12t

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well [illegible]

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMP'Y,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, April 25th, 1864. }

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the Machine Shops of the Raleigh & Railroad Company, last Thursday, a negro boy named DAVY. The above boy is about five feet ten inches high, dark brown complexion. The said boy belongs to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, and was bought from Mr. Wm. Askew, of this city. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co. or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
ap 26-76-d5t.

ENROLLING OFFICE, }
Raleigh, April 27, 1864. }

The Superintendents of all Railroads and Government contractors, also the principals of all public institutions of any kind who have detailed men in their employ, will furnish by the 2d day of May, a full and complete descriptive list of the same to this office.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer
ap 28-79-d4t for city of Raleigh.

Spectacles Found.—A Pair of Spectacles found in the street in this city, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Apply at
ap 27-78dtf. THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, April 29, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months - - -	$15 00
" " " three " - - -	9 00
" " " one " - - -	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months -	10 00
" " " three " -	5 00
For the Weekly, six months -	5 00

Advertisements $3 per square of ten lines, or less.

The Choice.

Men who act from unselfish, concientious, patriotic impulsion, in the present gubernatorial contest, cannot be expected to mingle with or feel an interest in the shifts, resorts and stratagem of party politicians, who are carrying on their own peculiar warfare with their own choice weapons, pummelling and sticking each other after their delectable fashion. As between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden, the choice of true loyal men is made up.—Such men admit into their calculations no question of party politics; they are above and beyond all such considerations at this time. They were content to see Gov Vance re-elected without opposition. They would have preferred this for quiet and harmony sake. When Mr. Holden thrust his petty and ill-founded pretensions before the public, these anti-partizans, true Confederates and faithful patriots, saw an additional incentive to the re-election of Gov. Vance; for they have found that they would be obliged to make a choice. The two candidates were indeed professedly of the same politics, and both political adversaries of those to whom we have been alluding; but as between these two, there was a marked difference. The one, Gov. Vance, was a known and open political opponent, faithful to his opposition, and honorable in its manifestation. The other was politically a party cheat—who had alike served all parties and had betrayed all; who, as a politician, would say, "May my right arm rot off if I ever raise so much as my little finger against you," and immediately turn round and undermine and oppose you.

Besides, Gov. Vance was known to be a true patriot—a diligent, attentive, laborious and useful officer. The whole tenor of Mr. Holden's life has given no indication of purpose or capacity, beyond the service of party in its most questionable necessities. The one, Gov. Vance, had done the State much good, by lessening the heavy war demands upon her, through the use of her resources in a safe, profitable way. By means of which he had been enabled to prosper the comforts of the people, in wholesome and beneficent supplies to families of the soldier, and liberal provision for the soldiers themselves. The other, Mr. Holden, is a politician of blatant boast; who brags of friendship for the people, without an act to sustain the pretension; who brags of friendship for the soldier when he neither goes himself to help fight, nor aids to have others go; and who is, to a great degree, responsible to the soldier and his family for the heavy drafts that have been made upon them.

But more than all this: Gov. Vance was the opposer of a mischievous agitation, which under Mr. Holden's auspices would ere now have ripened into one of the most dreadful calamities that could have befallen a people.

What difference, then, did it make to men who had the interests of the country at heart, whether Gov. Vance inaugurated the Georgia platform, or rides before Mr. Stephens or behind him, and is altogether identical with him? If this be true then, Gov. Vance still has the better showing; for Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens are willing to associate with Gov. Vance, for he only concurs in their follies. But they repudiate and disavow Mr. Holden, who they think goes beyond them into a worse category than folly; and in this the men to whom we refer coincide.

At last it comes back to the mere preference between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden; and every loyal instinct, every generous impulse st[illegible]

The Two Pledges.

North Carolina "will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with her last dollar and her last man, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."—*Raleigh Standard, May* 22, 1861.

Governor, "you and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off, if I ever raise so much as my little finger against you."—*Mr. Holden at the Governor's Mansion the night of the mob.*

THE PLEDGES REDEEMED.

"I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina * * as a conservative after the straitest sect. W. W. Holden."—*Raleigh Standard, March* 3rd, 1864.

"Both Sides of the Picture."

The two organs of the "unhappy family" are busy in the fruitless and ridiculous attempt to convince the public, that in voting for Governor Vance they vote for somebody else. Now, as a philosphical question, we think it had bounds for discussion, and we have an undoubted conviction, that up to this point of the controversy, not a particle of logic has been displayed by either champion of the debate; the only point yet reached by either, being the assevaration by both of an untruth in philosophy as well as in ethics.

As political claptrap, the effort is worthy of Mr. Holden, but wholly unjust to Governor Vance; for it demonstrates a very contemptuous opinion of the popular intelligence.—In other words, it looks to us as if both *organs* took the people to be a "pack of —— fools that they could gull at pleasure."

The *Progress* says—"A vote for Vance is a vote for Thomas Bragg; and thereupon, instead of showing up the folly, nonsense, absurdity and untruth of the assertion, the *Conservative* admits it, and begs the additional remembrance that "a vote for Vance is a vote for Wm. A. Graham, for R. M. Pearson, for Edwin G. Reade, for Nat. Boyden, for Eugene Grissom, for R. Y. McAden, for David A. Barnes, for Lewis Thompson, for T. M. Garrett, for Edward Yellowly, for "F. W. Satterthwite," (we are not responsible for the misnomer given by one staff officer to another,) and these organs have each other by the ears over this luminous problem. Our idea is, that "a vote for Vance" is a vote against Mr. Holden; and in this view of the case we are prepared to give it, and to invite all others to give it: and it no more commits us to political association with the persons named by the organ, than would the acceptance of a drink of the Governor's brandy, as Mr. Holden did, commit us to the nauseous, sickening, detestable drugs and mixtures of Surgeon General Warren.

It would be much more becoming to put Gov. Vance's claims upon his merits. If the people appreciate true patriotism, a zealous performance of duty, practical benefits conferred upon them—over a wicked and injurious agitation, a selfish neglect of public duty, and a boastful love of the people in the absence of a single practical benefit ever conferred upon them, as between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden—the choice cannot fail to fall upon the former. Happily for Gov. Vance, the loyal men, "patriots and men of property," who intend to vote for him as against Mr. Holden, without regard to his party politics, will not look into the *Conservative* to find reasons for doing so; and no respectable man of any sort, who feels inclined to vote for him, will be prevented from doing so by whatever may be found except reason in the columns of the *Progress*.

Reverencing the Sabbath.

Our neighbor of the *N. C. Christian Advocate*, reads the Daily press of the country a wholesale and well-timed lecture on the duty of abstaining from labor on the Sabbath day. He says the plan adopted in some Daily offices, of issuing a Sunday morning paper instead of Monday, while it may relieve the employees of the printing office from Sunday labor after daylight, imposes heavy work on others—carriers, post office employees and route agents, and the sin of Sunday labor is increased thereby. He suggests the following plan of avoiding work on the Sabbath: Let all the matter for Monday's issue be set up, proved, corrected and emptied into the form on Saturday, and let the printing office be closed on Sunday until 12 o'clock at night. At that hour let all the compositors be at their post and put in type what of telegraphic and other news may be on hand—which, he says, can be done in an hour or two, and the papers then be worked off in time for the mails, according to the present schedule for this city.

We appreciate the pious motive of our cotemporary, and agree with him as to the *duty* of all men to keep holy the Sabbath day—a duty upon the violation of which will surely bring down God's judgment. No man should work on the the Sabbath, except it be in cases of mercy or absolute necessity. And no class needs the rest which the Sabbath was intended to give, more than the hard-worked printers on a Daily Newspaper. And we may add, none more heartily desire to have that rest. But an exacting public refuse them the rest which every other class claims and enjoys. We know this does not excuse the violators of God's holy day, but we wish the religious press would lecture the public, and the churchmen as well as others, for requiring the Monday morning paper to have all the latest news, (or else they growl and grumble) as well as other morning papers, thereby necessitating Sunday work,

Since the establishment of this paper, we have endeavored to have the [illegible] Sunday; and no one would be more rejoiced than we, if it could be avoided altogether. We hope the religious press and the pulpit will aid in working a reform on this subject, that will relieve printers from the commission of this sin, without subjecting the Daily papers from being called slow-coaches, and behind the times, if Monday morning's issues do not contain all the news that Saturday's mails and Sunday's telegraph may bring—and this complaint coming very often from those who would esteem it a great sin for themselves to work on Sunday.

EVACUATED.—We learn that the Yankees at Suffolk on hearing of the Plymouth disaster burned their camps at Suffolk, evacuated the place, and retired to their fortifications near Portsmouth.

Prices and the Currency.

Every body thought the introduction of the new currency was to be the inauguration of lower prices—but the "reverse and quite the contrary" has been the fact, Congress legislated for this effect; but as it has failed, when it meets next Monday we hope it will go to work upon the subject again. There is a crying demand that something should be done, and that at once. What *can* be done? is the question. It is the opinion of many that the best way is to make Confederate money a legal tender; and that it it the only way to create confidence. Let Congress no longer blink at the extortion and speculation that is going on, to the serious detriment of the country and which is sorely oppressing the working classes—the back-bone of the Confederacy.

NOT ADMISSIBLE.—There are two kinds of notices which we have made it a rule never to admit into our advertising columns, let the desire be ever so great, or the complaints ever so just, viz: Advertisements desiring matrimonial alliances, and declarations of intentions of separation between man and wife.

☞ GOV. VANCE, by invitation of his fellow-citizens, will address the people at Asheboro', on Tuesday, the 3d of May, it being court week; at Carthage on Saturday, the 7th May, and at Pittsboro' on Monday, the 9th, court week.

[For the Confederate.

We miss this week the familiar and ever-welcome face of the *Church Intelligencer*, and we learn that for the want of material aid, this useful and important publication is for the present suspended.

Episcopalians of the South! are you content that an organ which has so faithfully served you during the brief period of its existence, that has, during the trying scenes which have been enacted within the three past years brought light, and hope and consolation to so many hearts, should now expire for the want of assistance from a sect numerous, liberal, and strong, as you are?

Episcopalians of North Carolina! are you willing that an undertaking of this character, begun within your borders, should fail? Would you see this fair plant which has thus far bloomed on your soil, and which through your neglect now fades and withers, transplanted to another field and there yield its rich fruits, and reproach you with its very vigor."

We cannot believe this. We cannot think the South in general, so indifferent to a good work as to allow this to perish, nor can we be persuaded that the Episcopalians of this State will suffer this establishment to be transferred to any other State. But you must bestir yourselves, fellow citizens, you who feel an interest in the cause, or some more enterprising sister in our Confederacy will be beforehand with you

It is ungrateful to permit an Editor who by his zeal, ability and discretion has conducted the paper in a manner acceptable to every one, to retire for lack of encouragement.

For the sake of the Church then, let it be supported—and for the sake of our good old State, let us maintain it here.

A NORTH CAROLINA CHURCHMAN.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE.—The impression, which has for some time prevailed says the Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 23rd, has well nigh settled down to a conviction, that the clash of hostile arms may soon be heard in our front. The opinion seems universal in this latitude, adds the *Confederacy*, that a general engagement will take place somewhere in the neighborhood of Dalton within the next few days. This, too, is the prevalent opinion in army circles, as we surmise from the press despatches of the last forty-eight hours, and the suggestions ventured by our energitic and usually correct correspondent with the army.

Great activity is manifested on the part of the Federal troops, who have concentrated both at Ringgold and Cleveland. A front attack upon the difficult hills in front of Dalton will doubtles not be attempted. If the enemy really means fight, the endeavor will be made to flank us from our present position, and transfer the field of operations either to our left or right. In view of this prospective change of the enemy, nothing has been neglected on the part of our sagacious leader in the preparation for any and every emergency. A portion of our infantry is already ordered to Tunnell Hill. Of our strength and probable resources for reinforcements we may not, with prudence speak. Suffice it that there is every confidence felt in our ability to maintain our position, if we do not give the enemy a very uncomfortable and substantial reproof for his leniency.

The Army to the Navy.

The following telegram from General Wirt Adams will make a most agreeable impression upon the country. As a handsome compliment, very handsomely tendered, to a coordinate branch of the military service, it will serve to promote those pleasant feelings between the land and naval arms, so worthy of the patriots and heroes engaged in both, and of the cause they jointly uphold. Our navy, though small, has well deserved, by its exploits the praise so delicately bestowed upon it by the gallant General Adams. The beautiful guns captured by his men have been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, and will be put in such positions as will enable our navy, we trust, to emulate in [illegible] fame.

CANTON, MISS., April 25, 1864.

President Davis—with the permission of your Excellency, I will present to the Confederate States Navy the armament of the iron-clad gunboat Petrel, captured by my command in the Yazoo river, on the 22d instant. It consists of eight heavy brass Dahlgren guns, of high finish and most approved pattern. I forward them to-day to * * * to await the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. It affords me cordial satisfaction to make this small, but possibly useful, contribution to an arm of the service which, with means so disproportionate, has achieved results so important and beneficial to our country and cause.

WIRT ADAMS, Brig. General.

Lincoln has commuted to imprisonment in in Fort Deleware during this war, John S. Scott and Simon J. Kemp, Baltimoreans, and Pierre C. Dugan, condemned to be hung as rebel spies.

Northern Account of the Fight at Plymouth.

In the absence of information as to the progress of events in Eastern North Carolina, we give the following Northern account of the attack made on upon Plymouth. The writer, however, it will be seen, did not wait to see the "closing of the polls" before summing up the result of the election. He would probably write a little differently now. The Petersburg *Express*, received yesterday, says:

We received through the kindness of a friend at a late hour last night, the New York *Tribune*, of the 22d, last Friday. It contains the first Northern accounts of the fight at Plymouth, which have reached us, but at the date of the *Tribune's* latest advices, the result had not reached the North. We copy the following:

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—REBEL ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH—DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS TO TAKE FORT GRAY—THEY ARE REPULSED WITH FEARFUL SLAUGHTER, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special intelligence:

NORFOLK, Va., April 19.—Refugees from Plymouth, N. C., report that fighting commenced there on Sunday afternoon.

The rebels, in force, attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from the town, on the Roanoke river. They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about a half mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire, during which they succeeded in cutting the flag-mast at the Fort. This was repulsed; and the stars and stripes again floated defiantly in the face of the foe. The rebels then advanced slowly forward up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made an impetuous charge. They were received with a galling fire, which thinned their ranks and caused them to fall back. Again and again they rallied to the charge, and endeavored to take the citadel, but to no purpose. Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. They retired with their artillery still keeping up a fire.

Their iron ram and four rebel gunboats moved down the river to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to co-operate with the land forces.

The rebel force is from 10,000 to 15,000 strong. The rebel cavalry are under the command of Gen. Ransom.

Gen. Wessel is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified, and pronounces it impregnable.

In front of the town are stationed several of our gunboats. They have done good service, and will continue to do more. The gunboats have had to stand already much of the brunt of the engagement. The fire of the rebel artillery has been directed on them, and it is said that on the gunboat *Bombshell*, several have been killed and wounded.

All the citizens of Plymouth have left the place, and most of them are quartered on Roanoke Island. Several of the rebel shell had fallen in the town.

During the engagement the rebels captured a member of the 2d North Carolina Loyal Regiment who formerly deserted, they allege, from the 7th North Carolina Rebel Regiment, and it is reported that he was hung on the spot without even so much as the form of a trial.

It is rumored that the rebels have also made a demonstration simultaneous with this in the vicinity of Newbern.

The rebels have a great anxiety to redeem the State, as they see that it is fast receeding from their grasp. Though they may use exertions almost superhuman, they will find that the Union arms can cope successfully with any force that they may bring.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[Special Despatch to the Boston Advertiser.]

Washington, Wednesday, April 20, '64.

The following account of the recent attack on Plymouth, N. C., may be relied on:

On Sunday last a large body of Rebels moved down the Roanoke river upon Plymouth, accompanied by a flotilla consisting of a ram and four other gunboats. Of these, two were river boats, which escaped our forces when Plymouth was taken. The rest have been built since. The Rebel force is variously estimated at three and at five brigades, consisting of between fifteen and twenty-five thousand men.

As the fleet came to the line of obstructions which forms a part of the protection of Plymouth, it engaged the Union gunboat *Whitehead*, and it is said sunk her.

At the same time a land attack was made on Fort Grey, our furthest defensive work, about a mile above the town. The fort is under the command of Capt. Brown of the 85th New York. His force is one company of that regiment and one of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The enemy attacked him three times and were repelled with loss on each occasion. The *Bombshell*, Union gunboat, which was in communication with him, was fired on as she brought down his last dispatch to Plymouth, and had three men wounded.

Gen. Wessels, an experienced officer, is in command at Plymouth. He was not taken by surprise, having been informed of the probable attack for some days, and with Gen. Peck, the commander of that Department, having taken measures to resist it. He had sent non-combatants away, and was apprised of the enemy's advance by his cavalry, who lost several men in killed, and brought in ten wounded in their skirmishing with the enemy's advances.

Our force on the water consisted of the *Whitehead*, (tin-clad) 4 guns, *Miama* and *Eutaw*, each 8 guns, *Bombshell*, 4, and the *Lockwood*, 8. The rebels were said to have 30 pieces of artillery, including a battery of 32 pounders from Lee's army.

The last advices are to 11 o'clock on Sunday night. [illegible] from the land attack. If our gunboats were driven off by the rebel iron-clads, the rebel flotilla would command the town from the river. But it will be seen that our naval force in guns is superior to the enemy's.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—We learn from the Richmond *Sentinel* that the two armies are drawn up in line of battle, and that skirmishing, preliminary to a general engagement, has ocaurred. The position of the confronting armies, the time they have had to prepare, and the fine weather, renders a battle most imminent at any moment. It is thought by some, that Grant, while keeping up a show of attack in front, intends attempting a flank movement on Lee's left, by Madison Court House. We are assured that wherever he moves he will find Gen. Lee prepared to receive him.

Our scouts report that the last reinforcements to Grant were five thousand men from Harper's Ferry and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For two or three days no reinforcements have passed over the Orange road from any quarter.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the officers and soldiers composing the 40th Regiment, N. C. Troops, was held at Fort Holmes, N. C., on the 21st day of April, 1864.

On motion, Serg't. Jno. T. Winslow was called to the chair, and Corp'l. Jno. R. Ross was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Capt. A. W. Ezzell, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the cause of the meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Capt. A. W. Ezzell, Lieut. Bryan and Serg't. Jas. Windley. On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

The committee, through the Chairman, Serg't. Winslow, reported the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the citizens of Lenoir county at Kinston, on the 9th day of April, 1864, which were unanimously adopted by this meeting:

WHEREAS, In a contest like the present, safety, security and honorable peace can only be looked for as the results of complete success; unity of purpose, harmony of counsels and concert of action among the people at home are as indispensably requisite as gallantry of conduct and invincible resolution among our troops in the field. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of the 40th Regiment, regard with painful regret and disapprobation, and would earnestly deprecate, during this struggle for national life with a powerful and unrelenting enemy, the rise of political dissensions and party contests among our people, believing them to be fraught only with mischievous if not disastrous consequences. Whatever may be the occasion of disagreement, our faith in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of our whole people justifies us in ascribing honorable motives to all, and we are satisfied that dispassionate reflection will convince any one that the indulgence of party animosities, whether occasioned by past or present differences, can only tend to distract our councils, paralize our efforts and encourage our enemies. That our true policy and the only short and direct path to a successful termination of the war, lies through unanimity, of purpose, stenuous and unwearied perseverance, and resolute, well directed and united action, combining all hearts and all hands, at home and in the field, to the complete accomplishment of our great objects—*peace and independence.*

Resolved, further, That in Gov. Vance we recognize the tried soldier, the wise statesman and the true patriot. His official conduct has proved the singleness of his purpose, the integrity of his character and the wisdom of his administration. In the outset of his career, having equally disappointed the expectations of his opponents by his unselfish zeal and ardent devotion in the cause of our country, surpassed the anticipations of his friends in the display of unequalled ability, talent and fitness for his position, and confounded the hopes of our enemies by his unflagging vigor in sustaining the just powers of the government, providing for our troops and promoting the success of our arms. We hail him as the right man in the right place and regard his re-election as essential to the prosperity of the country, the tranquility of our people among themselves, the successful issue of our struggle, and the speedy termination of the war.

Resolved, further, That we have an abiding faith in the integrity, honesty and patriotism of President Davis. Though, perhaps, differing with many of us in political sentiment and in the course of his administration, having doubtless committed errors and oversights, the unavoidable concomitants of human action, yet we have an unwavering confidence in the rectitude of his intention and his earnest devotion to duty and our country, while the lustre of his achievements so obscure the petty blunders of his conduct, we would deem it as derogatory to us, as unjust to him, to seek for spots amidst that brilliancy of success which has so proudly illustrated the birth of our young republic, and by his eminent ability and consummate statesmanship, placed his administration in that exalted position among the governments of the world, which fills every heart with pride and admiration.

Resolved, further, That, warned by the lessons of the recent past, taught by the humiliating spectacle of imbecility and incompetency in the places of wisdom and ability, in the next August election we will ignore all claims of party and look only for *integrity, capacity* and *fitness*.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman appoint a committee of one from each company to correspond with Gov. Vance and ascertain at what time it will be convenient for him to address the soldiers of the 40th Regiment.—The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with Gov. Vance:—Capt. A. W. Ezzell, Lieut. S. Hardenburgh, Sergt. E. Long, Sergt. W. Perebee, Lieut. McKennon, G. F. Crowell, Esq., and Lieut. E. Wooten.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the Wilmington *Journal*, Fayetteville *Observer* and Raleigh *Confederate* for publication, and other papers approving the resolutions, be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JNO. T. WINSLOW, Chr'm.

JNO. R. ROSS, Sec'y.

The East Tennessee Row.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.—The Knoxville convention met on the second day, (Wednesday) pursuant to adjournment, with much talking with no results. On the fourth day (Friday) they resumed the business of the preceding day, and finally, at about half-past three in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Milligan, the convention adjourned *sine die*, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

KNOXVILLE, April 15.—After four days of personal wrankling the radicals broke up the convention. The whole affair is scandalous.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.—A gentleman who was on board the Confederate ram Albemarle, informs the Richmond *Sentinel*, that she struck the Southfields amidships, cutting into her about ten feet, the Yankee vessel sinking rapidly, and being fastened so tightly to the Albemarle as to bear her bow under till the water ran into the port-holes. In endeavoring to clear her of the wreck, the crew had a hand to hand fight with the Yankees, using pistols and cutlasses, in which we lost but one man, although the Miama was pouring shot after shot into them. When the Southfields sunk, the boats of the Albemarle picked up eight men, one of whom has since died, which are all that were saved out of a crew of one hundred and seventeen. The Albemarle did not succeed in striking the Miama with her ram, but damaged her so much with her guns that she afterwards sunk. It is said that one shot from the Albemarle killed and wounded twenty of the crew of the the Miama.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Skirmish in East Tennessee—Plymouth Prisoners, &c.

RICHMOND, April 28.

A sharp skirmish occurred a few days since at Watauga Bridge, East Tennessee. A large force of Yankees attacked Gen. W. A. Jackson, who repulsed them with considerable loss.

A hundred or more Yankee officers captured at Plymouth expected daily at Libby Prison.

The capcellation of old currency is progressing at the Treasury at the rate of eighty millions per month.

All the hospitals in and near Richmond have been vacated and cleared out.

Four men belonging to the iron clad minstrels, were captured in 'Gloucester county, making their way to the enemy's lines with forged British papers.

From the Peninsula.

RICHMOND, April 28.

The York river train arrived nearly an hour in advance of schedule time to-day, in consequence of a report being brought by scouts to Stunstall that the enemy was advancing up the Peninsula and had driven in the pickets at Barhamsville late last night. The train left in a hurry. A good deal of excitement about Tunstall's. No further particulars could be ascertained.

From Gen. Lee's Lines.

ORANGE C H, April 28.

A body of Yankee cavalry, estimated at two hundred, crossed Robinson river this morning at Russel's ford, and occupied Madison C. H. There was a small skirmish. One of our men engaged in it and wounded, has arrived here. It is believed to be merely a scouting party. Beyond this, nothing of interest.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 28.

It has been reported for some days that a large portion of the enemy's cavalry had gone after Forrest, which is now confirmed.

The enemy evince no disposition to advance. They were practicing again at Ringgold this afternoon, with artillery. It is reported that Lindley, of the 53d Ala., recently hung at Tunnel Hill, was not a chaplain. He was a minister, but a private in that Regiment.

Gold at 175, says the New York *Times*, and Congress, with tax bills, tariff bills, bank bills, every financial measure, lifeless and shapeless, engaged in putting down freedom of debate in the National Capitol! In the name of loyal people we protest. It is a disgrace and an outrage. We tell these men at Washington that passion is making them mad. It is an absolute infatuation that has seized them. Their words strike upon the ears of the people like the gibberish of Bedlam. Where have the senses of Congressmen gone that they do not realize the terrible burdens that rest upon the people, and the fearful dangers that confront the Government? Do they call themselves loyal men, and yet play these fantastic tricks! By their fault, the prices of everything that sustains life are rapidly mounting. The currency is gradually turning into worthless rags. Inch by inch, foot by foot, the Government moves on, straight before the eye of its guardians, towards the bottomless pit of bankruptcy—yet distant, but unless they act, inevitable.

DISTILLERIES.—Many of our people are complaining heavily of the whiskey making from grain in various parts of North Carolina, notwithstanding the stringent laws against it. It is the fault of the people, sheriffs, constables, county and district attorneys that the perpetrators are not "brought to taw."—Here is the way they do further South, where they have corn in abundance:

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a scorching law on the subject of distilleries. The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated. It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in this State. In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall be paid one-half the price of the property confiscated.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

TO GAS CONSUMERS. On and after May 1st, the price of Gas will be $35 per thousand.
WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
ap 29-80-d6t* Superintendents.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80-d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

TO THE VOTERS OF NASH COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:

THROUGH THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS of my friends, both in and out of the army, I now take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. I wish I could appear before you in person, but being deprived of that privilege, I am forced to announce myself in this very interesting sheet, (*The Confederate*) as a candidate aforesaid. Should I be so fortunate as to be the proper candidate for you, I assure you one thing, all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially. Should I be so fortunate as to escape the murderous bullets of the dastard foe, during the coming campaign, I am truly in hopes I shall have the exquisite pleasure of hearing my name bellowed out at the ballot box in August next.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.,
Private JNO. A. WINSTEAD,
Co. D., 47th N. C. T. Army of No. Va.
ap 29-80-d5t
Spirit of the Age copy two times.